

The Weekly Museum.

VOL. V.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1793.

[NUMBER 248.]

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by JOHN HARRISON, at his Printing-Office, (Yorick's Head) No. 3, Peck-Slip.

The MOTHER-IN-LAW.—A Moral Tale,

Founded on Facts.

WHEN a widower, who has daughters old enough to expect husbands, finds himself disposed to enter again into the marriage state, he should be particularly careful to chuse a woman with a liberal way of thinking, and a good temper. Ill natured, narrow minded mother in laws, are devoutly to be dreaded by those of their own sex over whom they have, by courtesy only, not consanguinity, a parental authority. How many fine girls are there to be met with, smarting under the imperious domineering women, to whose humors they must be slavishly subservient, if they would prevent expulsion or disinheritance! How are such girls to be pitied! and how can they be fairly blamed if they should step a little out of the line of filial duty, to remove themselves from a situation unjustly rendered intolerable to them!

Mr. Berrisford, an eminent merchant, having lost an amiable wife, of whom he was extremely fond, (she was indeed possessed of all the domestic virtues which a reasonable man would wish to find, in the woman he had selected from her sex to be his partner for ever) was so much affected by her sudden death, that he was not able for a considerable time to bear the company of his most intimate friends. Never had his friends been so severely shocked, though he had struggled with many trying disappointments.

As soon as he had very conjugally, but unfashionably, followed her full of sorrow to her grave, he retired to his country house, a few miles from London, and there gave himself up to the indulgence of those gloomy ideas which his recent and irreparable loss naturally occasioned.

Hardly could he be persuaded by his daughter, who dutifully and affectionately accompanied him, his only child, whom he sincerely loved on her own and on her mother's account: hardly could he be persuaded to pay a proper regard to his health, which was soon injured by his neglect;—a neglect not to be defended; a neglect almost criminal, as the welfare of that daughter required the preservation of it.

Maria, as she had been piously as well as politely educated, endeavoured to alleviate the poignancy of her father's grief, by calling in religion to her assistance; and as he was really a good man, not only in the commercial, but in the moral sense of that word, he listened to her with attention: also drew substantial consolation from her exemplary efforts to restore his mind to its wonted tranquillity.

While he was growing daily more and more resigned and cheerful, and every day receiving new proofs of Maria's dutifulness as well as affectionate attachment to him, he was prevailed on by a near neighbour, with whom he had very close connections as a merchant, to go with him and his family to Scarborough; and he the more readily complied with that neighbour's pressing invitation, as his daughter and Maria had been brought up at the same school, and visited each other upon the most friendly footing.

During his stay at Scarborough, Mr. Berrisford became acquainted with a lively widow, and

"with her converging," totally forgot his dear Lucy, whom he had long, pathetically lamented.

Mrs. Stratton having been left in trait circumstances by an extravagant husband, and having too much spirit to enjoy life at a small expence, grew heartily sick of her retirement in a village near Scarborough, and determined, by employing the greatest part of her little fortune towards the decoration of her person, to make a bold stroke for another husband, at that place the following season.

The personal appearance of Mr. Berrisford, who was handsome and genteel, and who, though born and bred in the Borough, had very much the air of a man of fashion, prejudiced Mrs. Stratton strongly in his favour; and when she found, upon a minute inquiry, that he had a large fortune, that he was only encumbered with a daughter, she considered him as an object truly worthy of her attention. She, therefore, threw herself in his way perpetually, and managed her matters with so much dexterity, that she soon fixed his attention.

Love and generosity are sometimes, even in this mercenary age, associated. Mr. Berrisford was so dazzled with the widow's visible charms, that he saw not the slightest blemish in her. Without troubling himself in the least about her pecuniary affairs, he offered her his heart and his hand: she accepted of the latter with the highest satisfaction: with regard to the former, she was as indifferent about it as a modern fine lady can possibly be about her rank; I mean reputation.

When Mr. Berrisford had made Mrs. Stratton his wife, he then, and not till then, (hear this, ye husbands, and wonder at his politeness) dropped some oblique interrogatories concerning the situation of her finances. The intelligence which he received from her upon the occasion would have shocked many a man in his condition; but he was not at all disconcerted, when she told him that she had played her last stake to win him.

"Enough madam," replied he; "as I did not marry you for money, I am not disappointed: I am indeed pleased to think that this parchment, (putting it into her hands) will convince you I have acted in a disinterested manner.

Mrs. Stratton, if she had been possessed of ten thousand pounds when Mr. Berrisford made his addresses to her, could not have rationally expected a larger settlement.

As Mrs. Stratton took no small pains to ingratiate herself with Maria, because she observed her father's fondness for her, she could not help feeling partialities in her favor, and often spoke of her to him in the most advantageous terms. By so doing she gave him additional pleasure, and accelerated his second nuptials. However before her father had been married a month, she had sufficient reason to wish that he had either remained a widower, or united himself to a very different woman. The new Mrs. Berrisford, indeed, appeared in a less amiable light every succeeding month, not only to Maria, but even to her husband, who frequently in the bitter moments of recollection, drew comparisons between his living and his deceased wife; comparisons greatly to

the honor of the first, but by no means to the credit of the last.

In proportion to the uneasiness which Mr. Berrisford endured under the pressure of his disappointment, (for he had flattered himself with the hopes of spending the remainder of his days domestically happy) was the tenderness which he discovered for his Maria, whose life was rendered very uncomfortable by the ill humor, and petty malevolence of her mother, who left nothing unattempted to drive him to turn her out of doors. Luckily for her husband, as well as for Maria, she defeated all her own designs just when she imagined she carried them effectually into execution.

Mrs. Berrisford after many other efforts as fruitless as they were malignant, communicated her wishes with regard to the dislodgement of Maria, to a female friend, and that friend immediately started a scheme which had a promising face.

Mrs. Ledlow was one of those convenient ladies who kept a genteel house for the entertainment of their male and female friends, and who contribute to the amicable collision between the two sexes in the most private and decent manner imaginable.

Mrs. Berrisford, having taken Maria to the play with her one night, and behaved to her in such a style as to induce her to believe that she was sincerely sorry for her past unkindnesses, she carried her (as Mr. Berrisford spent the evening with his patriotic club) to sup with Mrs. Ledlow. A couple of smart fellows were of the party.

When the watchman was taking his midnight rounds, Mrs. Berrisford ordered two chairs, one for herself, and the other for Maria.

Maria, finding herself very heavy-eyed, was glad to get into her chair, wishing extremely to be in her own apartment, and consequently left Mrs. Ledlow with a great deal of pleasure; but it is impossible to express her surprise when she saw the chair carried into a well known bagnio near Covent-Garden. To the equal surprize of the young fellow who had supped with her, and waited to hand her out, she screamed, and asked him what he meant by such impertinence, such insolence. From the infamous manœuvres which he had practised at Mrs. Ledlow's, he fully expected to remove her, in a state of insensibility to a room which he had previously secured; and he hardly knew how to act when she, with a becoming spirit, insisted upon his letting the chairman carry her home, without giving them any interruption.

Luckily for her, just at that instant, and old friend of Mr. Berrisford's passing by, and hearing her voice distressfully exerted, hastened to her assistance, after having severely reprimanded her impudent companion for bringing her to such a house, he conducted her to her father's.

As Mrs. Berrisford, had before Maria's arrival, told her husband a tale most injurious to the reputation of Maria, and in so artful a manner as to exclude incredulity, he absolutely refused her admittance: her generous deliverer, therefore, conveyed her to his own house, and put her for the future under the protection of his wife, with whom she lived till she arrived to the age of 24 years, when she died of a broken heart.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Mr. Harrison,

Should it be agreeable to your plan, please to publish in your instructive paper, the enclosed Extracts from E. Swedenborg's works, and you will oblige some of your readers.

Extracts from the Theological writings of the Honorable Emanuel Swedenborg.

1st. **T**HAT the LORD from eternity who is JEHOVAH, assumed a humanity; and came into the world that he might subdue the hells or evils: and glorify his humanity without which no flesh could have been saved, and that all will be saved who believe in him.

2d. That GOD is one person in whom there is a divine trinity [of essences] and that the LORD GOD and saviour Jesus Christ is he.

3d. That a trinity of persons or GODS is an error which has proved destructive to the original apostolic church; therefore it is brought to an end, and a new one has commenced in which the LORD alone is worshiped for a divine trinity existeth in the person of the LORD and Saviour Jesus Christ: As the soul, body, and proceeding operations exist in man: Therefore this article of the Athanasian creed is true. "That GOD and man or the divine and human natures are not two but one person in Christ, and that as the reasonable soul and flesh is one man, so GOD and man is one Christ."

4th. That all prayer is to be addressed to the LORD GOD Jesus Christ alone who is the GOD of Heaven and Earth.

5th. That faith and charity are inseparable as heat and light; therefore salvation cannot be effected by faith alone, for all men enjoy full liberty or free will.

6th. That people of every nation are received into Heaven, provided they live a good life according to what we know.

7th. That they who die children through the universe are admitted into Heaven.

8th. That death is no death, but only a separation of the mortal from the immortal; and that man after death retaineth every faculty that is hearing, seeing, speaking, thinking, &c. &c. in greater perfection than he had them while in the natural body.

9th. That husband and wife, relations and friends meet after death, and remain together, or are separated, according to the agreement or disagreement of their affections.

10th. That the soul is the man himself; and that the body of flesh is no more than a coat, or medium through which man is enabled to operate in this world; and that he retains the whole living principle immediately after the body is put off, in a perfect human form.

11th. That so far as man approach the LORD GOD Jesus Christ alone, and conform to his precepts in sincerity; so far he is joined to Heaven, But so far as man doeth evil, so far he is joined to hell.

12th. That our most secret thoughts are visible to spirits and angels who are in immediate contact with man in the spiritual world: which world is in close connection with man and into which he must enter on the death of his body.

QUERY.

HOW did Daniel the Prophet behave, at the dedication of the image which Nebuchadnezzar the King of Babylon set up, as mentioned in Dan. ch. iii. so as neither to offend his God, or disobey the decree of the King his master? which we are taught to believe was the case.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Friend Harrison,

Thy friends are astonished at thy printing such nonsense as every week disgraces thy Museum; not hope, for the credit of thy own understanding, that thou art paid for it:—Nothing else can be an excuse for thy giving such execrable nonsense to the public—stuffed deficient, in all points; grammar spelling and fancy. The maiden JENNY had better mend her stockings, or pursue some useful occupation, than persevere in what, both nature and education, loudly proclaim her totally unfit for.—I have written to the damsel, to rebuke her, and sent it enclosed to thee, and beg thou wilt let it appear in thy next, by so doing thou wilt oblige thy

FRIEND RUTH.

2d month, 4th, 1793.

To JANE.

FRIEND JENNY, from this hour be still,
And ne'er attempt to wield the quill,
A paper warfare to sustain,
Is far too much for thy weak brain:
Besides, the stuff that wakes thy ire,
Is only fit to light the fire;
Or in that place I must not name,
To wipe a part we hide for shame.
Thou and the boys* to school should go,
And rules of grammar try to know;
And thou and them should learn to spell,
Before you LOOK at Phœbus's, well,
Friend Pope, whom thou affect'st to quote,
Upon this subject well hath wrote;
To him refer thyself, while I,
To check thy growing folly try.
Some words, friend JANE, which thou hast chose,
Doth make my cheeks a blush disclose,
For thou indeed hast nam'd a thing,
Which but to think of is a sin;
And much I fear the wicked men,
Who see this chattering of thy pen,
With rude horse-laugh will sneer and say,
Thy wanton eyes do leer that way.
If thou dost mean to be a wife,
And feel the joy of wedded life,
The quill forswear, for 'tis well known,
That wit in us, men never own;
A learned woman they despise,
Lest that themselves appear less wise;
To gain a husband thou'st no chance,
If round Parnassus thou dost prance;
And let this hint thy fury stop,
Thou ne'er, alas! canst reach the top;
Thy pegasus no height will soar,
Nor ever lift thee from the floor;
The muse awards no fire to thee,
To light the flame of poetry.
No longer then mispend thy time,
In hammering verse and roring rhyme;
Some other path, O JANE, be thine,
Where thou pre-eminent may shine.
In skillful maze the needle guide,
And o'er the tambour frame preside,
Be nosegays by thy fingers drawn,
Work charts and globes on snowy lawn;
Baskets make of China paper,
Or medals figure on a wafer.
If these to do thou art not able,
Raise pies and custards for the table;
Form floating islands, candy cherries,
And make preserves of raspberries;
Ribbon jellies, almonds clutter,
Moonshine make, and fairy butter.
With such pursuits thy mind delight:
In short, do any thing but write;
For that thou canst not do in truth,
Believe thy friend and servant

RUTH.

* Strephon and his friend.
† An allusion to the breeches.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Mr. Harrison,

ON the merit of feigned Miss JENNY's crude lays,
The opinion of STREPHON is known;
And as such, 'tis degrading to fight for the bays,
With a being contemptible grown.

Too low for attention, eccentric by rule,
His pitiful trash I despise.
Both stupid and stubborn, an ass and a mule,
Hence solus he raves for the prize.

February 5.

STREPHON.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To Miss JENNY in BREECHES.

AT first I tho't you wanted common sense,
'Tis obvious now—from clearest evidence:
Your goosehip, Sir, you're anxious not to hide,
So, unmolested in the puddle glide.

But stop!—make good th' advent'rous charge of theft,
Point out the source if any pride you've left.

The arduous task achiev'd, I'll whisper—true,
'Till then, thou self-acknowledg'd goose—adieu!

February 5.

A FRIEND.

EPITAPH on a SAILOR.

FREE from the storms and gusts of human life;
Free from the squalls of passion and of strife,
Here lies JACK, anchored—who has stood the sea
Of ebbing life, and swelling misery:
Tho' poorly rigg'd, his prudent eye foresaw,
And took a reef at fortune's quickest blow,
To keep him more away to please mankind.
But duty urg'd him still to head the wind:
A fever's tempest soon his masts destroyed;
But jury health a while he still enjoyed:
Laden with grief and age, a shatter'd head,
At length he struck, and ground led on his bed;
While in distress, careening, thus he lay,
His final bilge expected every day;
Heaving too his ballast from its dreary hole,
And left his body destitute of soul.

The SMUGGLED SCOTCHMAN.

ANobleman at Paris, asked Lady R.—why it was in general remarked abroad by foreigners, that the Scotch, who travelled, were men of parts and learning, while the English were generally wanting in both? Her Ladyship with her usual vivacity, replied, "that only fools went out of England; but for Scotland, none but fools would stay in it." A Scotch nobleman, neither famous for parts nor learning, Lord —, observed, her Ladyship was right, with regard to the Scotch; for, says he, there are offices established in Scotland, where every Scotchman must apply for a passport, ere he can leave the country, and previous to the granting thereof, he is examined with regard to his intellects and education, which, should they not arrive to the standard fixed for each, no passport is granted, but he is sent back for improvement; on the second application the same form is observed; but should he apply a third time, and then be found wanting, he is remanded back for life. By this, says his Lordship, your Ladyship will plainly see none but men of sense and learning can legally leave that country. "Then," replied her Ladyship, "I'm sure your Lordship was smuggled."

New-York, February 9.

By Capt. Duplex, who arrived here on Tuesday last in 54 days from Cork, we learn, that all is bustle and confusion in England; that the day before he sailed, information was received at Cork, that 47 vessels had been ordered by the British Ministry into service against France; that the Squirrel, a King's Cutter, on the Irish station, was seen coming into Cork harbour, for the purpose, it was said, of *pressing men for the fleet*. From the complexion of the above information, the affairs of France wear a very serious aspect.

The parliament of England which was to have met on the 6th of December, has been prorogued to the 3d of January.

Private letters, received by the Ann and Susan, contain the following particulars: "That LOUIS XVI. had been TRIED, was acquitted and is AT LARGE; that several battles had taken place, which invariably declared in favour of Liberty and Equality; that Antwerp, that capital Austrian city, situate on the river Scheld, was in the possession of Dumourier and his army; that the British fleet was equipping with expedition; and, that the Dutch were alarmed, and it was believed would arm."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, to his friend in this city, November 14.

"We had here some disagreeable work on the first reading of the Catholic bill. A numerous mob paraded the streets—shouting 'Liberty and Equality.' They then proceeded to the Parliament-House, in order, it is said, to give greater force to the question in agitation, shouting as before, 'Liberty or Death.' The sheriffs, attended by the military, appeared and seized the ringleaders; they immediately retaliated, by seizing the officer of the guards. The sheriff strove to call them to a sense of their duty, but in vain, the enraged multitude threw stones in every direction; the drums beat to arms, when those friends to Liberty, the Irish Volunteers, turned out, headed by their patriotic commanders, Colonel James Napper Tandy, and Colonel Smith;—a volley was discharged on each side, immediately after which the military were ordered to their barracks, fearing the result of offending citizen soldiers, who appeared for the purpose of protecting the little liberty they now enjoy."

The latest accounts brought by the French ship L'Aimable Antoinette, arrived at Norfolk from Havre, which port she left the 20th Nov. are, that the French troops were in possession of Mons, and Brussels, and that the conquest of all the Austrian Netherlands was nearly completed; that the King and Queen's trial was not yet determined upon—being a party in the National Convention desirous to put them on their trial and to cause them to be beheaded; but it was generally believed that the majority were averse to those violent measures, and were endeavoring to have them banished out of the republic—That the Southern French army under the command of Gen. Mantequion, had taken possession of the whole province of Savoy, (part of the King of Sardinia's dominion) whilst another French army under the command of General Anselme, had taken from the King of Savoy, Nice and Villefranche, in the Mediterranean Sea, and that a small French squadron, commanded by Commodore Truguet has also taken the Island of Sardinia; that General Cuthbert was putting under contributions the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, without meeting with any opposition from the Austrians or Prussians; that notwithstanding General Montequion's successes, the Temporary executive power (composed of all the

secretaries of state) had ordered him to be arrested, that the General having had notice of this measure, had effected his escape from his victorious army.

A Richmond, Virginia paper, says—"There is a report in this city (which we sincerely hope may prove true)—that the Congress of the United States have voted the sum of 40,000 dollars to the Marquis la Fayette, for his present purposes, and that they have empowered a person to wait on the King of Prussia, and demanded of him that brave and injured man, as an American Officer.

"By a gentleman of respectability, from Whites-Town (says the Albany Register) we have received the important information, that his serene highness, his majesty of Upper Canada, has been graciously pleased, to open a free passage into the territories of the United States, by Oswego into Ontario, it is said for the purpose of facilitating the passage of settlers from the United States into his majesty's dominions.

"The despots of the present day appear to be advancing with rapid strides, blindfold to their own destruction. Five hundred New England families, scattered through out the settlements of Canada, and disseminating their republican ideas, would of itself be productive of the independence of Canada in a few years, admitting no other cause existed."

We learn, that a young man of reputable family in Baltimore has been taken up on suspicion of having robbed the mail, and examined by the magistrates, and recommitted for further examination; this young man, by the name of George Deale, has ingeniously addressed the public on the occasion, asserting his innocence, and contempt of his accusers, and procuring an affidavit to prove his being elsewhere at the time the post boy was robbed, and another from the boy himself, that he was not the robber, &c.

The commissioners for erecting public buildings within the city of Washington, for the permanent residence of Congress after the year 1800, have published the plan of a lottery, for erecting improvements in the said city, building a HOTEL, &c. The number of tickets is 50,000, at 7 dollars each—total number of prizes 16737, the remainder, blanks—the highest prize to be the Hotel, valued at 50,000 dollars, the remainder cash prizes, viz. one of 25,000 dollars—the second 20,000—the third 15,000—the fourth 10,000—two of 5000—ten of 1000—twenty of 500—one hundred of 100 each—two hundred of 50—four hundred of 25—one thousand of 20—and fifteen thousand of 10 dollars each—the drawing is to commence at the city of Washington on the ninth of September next.—N. B. one hundred dollars are offered by the the commissioners for the best plan of an elegant and convenient Hotel or Inn, with hot and cold baths, out houses, &c. if presented on or before the tenth day of April next.

The Whitehall Evening Post, of December 20, brought yesterday by the British Packet Portland, Capt. James, in 43 days from Falmouth, contains an account of the TRIAL of THOMAS PAINE, for a LIBEL, against the Government of Great Britain, of which the Jury found him GUILTY, without withdrawing from court.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals at this Port.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Ship Ann and Susan, Duplex, | Cork |
| Margaret, Blain, | Tortola |
| Brig Jenny, Townsend, | Waterford |
| Olive Branch, Turner, | Alexandria. |
| Jenny, Davidson, | Montego Bay |
| Silas and Sally, Warner, | Cape Francois |
| Pierce, ———, | Cape Francois. |

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Mr. JAMES SCOTT, Merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH CROMMELIN SOWERS, grand daughter to John R. Myer, Esq. of this city.

DIED—On Sunday Evening last, at Mr. John Turner's Broad Way, Miss MARY M'LEOD, in the 55th year of her age. If a life of spotless innocence, or the merits of a crucified Saviour could injure her felicity—she is now

"Lead by Messiah to the throne above,

"And graced, coral, with eternal love."

At Philadelphia, the 20th ult. universally lamented and esteemed, in the 56th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS BARTOW, a respectable Merchant of that City.

Through life below'd, rever'd by all,

Each hundred breast must mourn thy fall;

And weeping friends, with deepest sorrow feel,

Those bleeding wounds which time alone can heal.

Much honor'd shade, adieu! Dear'st never can

Subdue a kinder heart, or better man.

WE lament the necessity of omitting the beautiful and pathetic lines of JULIA, entitled "Edward, and Edward's Ghost," till next week—the redundancy of trifles, which are unavoidably inserted, and the circumscribed bounds of the Museum, we hope, will be admitted as a sufficient apology.—The "Old Bachelor," if proofs of a few indelicacies, will appear in our next.—Several pieces received are under consideration.

THE Members of the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY are hereby requested to attend their quarterly meeting, on Tuesday Evening the 12th inst. precisely at 7 o'clock, at No. 62, Chatham Street, Feb. 9th, 1793. SAMUEL CLARK, Sec'y.

THEATRE.

BY THE OLD AMERICAN COMPANY.

ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11,

Will be presented, A COMEDY, called,

ALL IN THE WRONG,

To which will be added, A COMIC OPERA, called,

ROSINA;

Or, The REAPERS.

Places in the Boxes may be had of Mr. Faulkner, at the Box-Office from 10 to 12 A M and on the days of performance, from 3 to 5, P M, where also Tickets may be had, and at Mr. Galt's Book Store, at the Bible, in Hanover-square.

The doors will be opened at a quarter of an hour after 5, and the curtain drawn up precisely at a quarter after 6.

Box 8s. Pit 6. Gallery 4s.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

To Be Let from the first of May next,

Two Rooms,

Very pleasantly situated, with Conveniences suitable for a small family. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED. two young girls to learn the stay making business; for particulars apply at No. 37, Broad-Way. tf

A HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.

WITH five or six convenient rooms and cellar. in a good situation for trade, now, or at anytime between this and the 1st of May next, apply to No. 68, Cortlandt-street. 48—tf

Court of Apollo.

BEN BACKSTAY.
A Favourite Song.

BEN Backstay loved the gentle Anna,
Constant as purity was she;
Her honey-words, like succ'ring manna,
Cheer'd him each voyage he went to sea.
One fatal morning saw them parting,
While each the other's sorrow dried;
They, by the tear that then was starting,
Vow'd they'd be constant till they died.

At distance from his Anna's beauty,
While roaring winds the sea deform,
Ben sings and well performs his duty,
And braves for love the frightful form.
Alas! in vain: the vessel batter'd,
On a rock splitting, opened wide;
While lacerated, torn, and shatter'd,
Ben thought of Anna, sigh'd, and died.

The semblance of each lovely feature,
That Ben had worn around his neck,
Where art stood substitute for nature,
A tar, his friend, saved from the wreck:
In fervant hope while Anna burning,
Bloshed as she wished to be a bride;
The portrait came, joy turn'd to mourning,
She saw, grew pale, sank down and died.

MISS MARSCHALK, Milliner,
No. 3, WILLIAM STREET,
Has receive per the Montgomery, Capt. Banyan,
From LONDON,

AN ELEGANT and NEW-FASHIONED ASSORT-
MENT OF MILLINERY, VIZ.

CAPS, hats and bonnets,
Emboss'd dresses and trimmings,
Do. York lasses,
White and coloured fringes,
Emboss'd silk handkerchiefs,
Fringed do. do.
White and coloured tiffany do.
Elegant feathers and flowers,
Necklaces, ear-rings and beads for trimmings,
Ladies and gentlemen's watch-chains and trinkets,
Ladies and girls' beaver and donstable hats,
White & fancy figured, & velvet satins & modes,
Do. do. do. ribbons,
Elegant tambooured pocket books and wallets,
Morocco pocket books, thread cases and purses,
Ladies and girls' Morocco sandals and slippers,
Do. do. elastic slips.

—LIKEWISE—

An elegant assortment of FRENCH MILLINERY.
All orders in the MILLINERY LINE,
thankfully received and executed with neatness
and dispatch. 46—1f

THE MAIL DILIGENCE,

FOR Philadelphia, will, after the 2d day of
December, leave the house of Capt. Verdine
Ellworth's, at Pawles Hook, at sunrise every
morning, except Saturday and Sunday, and start
every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Seats for
this stage must be engaged at the office, in Broad
way, the day before starting. Fare for a passen-
ger, 4 dollars. 150 wt. of baggage, 4 dollars.
Way passengers, 4 cents per mile. 14 wt. of
baggage gratis.

JOHN N. CUMMING, & Co.
Excellent Accommodations by Verdine
Ellworth.
New-York, November 26, 1792.

ENGLISH CHEESE.

A Small quantity of ENGLISH, with the
largest assortment of AMERICAN
CHEESE, ever offered for sale in this city.

For sale by
BLOODGOOD and HITCHCOCK,
No 65, Water-street, 1 door East of Beekman-slip.
Who have likewise

LONDON BOTTLED PORTER—SALT PETRE'D
HAMS,

Malaga raisins in casks jars and boxes, Tur-
key figs, Prunes, anchovies, olives, capers, ketch-
up, &c. &c. with a general assortment of GRO-
CERIES.

A few boxes GENUINE QUEBEC ESSENCE
OF SPRUCE.

SEA STORES put up at the shortest notice,
and the best manner. 1f.

New-York, February 2, 1793.

CHEMICAL FIRE,

PUT up in small oval pocket cases, very useful
for those who travel by land or water, and
very necessary in cases of sudden indisposition or
alarm; a light is procured in an instant, by ap-
plying a common match. No family ought to be
without them. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAM V. WAGENEN.

No. 43, corner of Queen-street and Beekman-slip,
Who has also for sale, a large assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.

Which he will dispose of on the lowest terms
for CASH.

N. B. Country traders and others, ordering
goods from this store, may depend upon being
served with fidelity and dispatch.

American Manufactured

BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BACK LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the
purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and
irons with brass heads, Plains of various sorts
good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of
any description, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles,
Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and
cotton Cards, &c.—Also, a general assortment of
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on rea-
sonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

N. B. Genuine Haarlem Oil.

TO BE SOLD,



Convenient Dwelling House,
the upper end of Murray-street
—containing 23 feet front,
and 29 feet deep, with a good,
back building, 19 feet by 15.
—Very well situated for a
Tavern Keeper or Baker—

The House is on a lease lot of ground for twenty
years from May next.—For terms of sale and o-
ther particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the
premises. JOHN OGILVIE. 1f.

January 12, 1793.

BREAD KEGS.

BREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and
sold at No. 13, Crown-street, where Ba-
kers, Grocers and others, may be supplied at a
short Notice, and on reasonable terms for Cash.

WILLIAM CARGILL.

January 12, 1793.

1 y.

S. L O Y D,

STAY, MANTUA-MAKER and MILLINER,
BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public
in general, that she carries on the above bu-
siness in all its branches, at No. 21, Great-Dock
street.—She returns her most grateful acknow-
legments to her friends and the public for past fa-
vours and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favour her with their
commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to
give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Order from town or country punctually obeyed.
January 2, 1792. 93 1y.

TO THE CURIOUS.

WILL be exhibited for an evening's enter-
tainment, at the corner of Beekman and
Gold-Street, that most pleasing and extraordinary
phenomenon of art,

THE WAX SPEAKING FIGURE,

which is suspended by a ribbon in the centre of a
beautiful Temple, elegantly decorated, and is
calculated to please and surprise, by returning
pertinent and agreeable answers to any questions
proposed to it, whether spoken in a low whisper or
in an audible voice. It will also ask questions
which are always consistent with decency and pro-
priety. The beholder may truly exclaim with the
emphatic Poet of nature, as though he had this
very figure in his mind's eye.

"It, tho' inanimate, can hold discourse,

"And with the powers of reason seems inspir'd."

In the same room is to be seen, other wax figures,
a brilliant diamond Beetle, a small Paradox, and
Alarm against House-Breaking and Fire.—Ad-
mittance to Ladies and Gentlemen at 2/each, and
Children 1/each, from 7 until 10 o'clock every
evening (Sundays excepted.) 1stf

LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public
in general, that he has furnished himself with a
convenient stable, No. 5, Bridge-street, next door but
one to Mr. Gooden's Tallow Chandlery, nearly opposite
the Exchange, for the reception of Horses and Carri-
ages by the day, week, month or year, at the very low-
est prices. He has at the above stable, elegant Saddles
& Carriage horses for sale: He likewise has, for the
convenience of Ladies and Gentlemen, elegant Saddle
Horses and Carriages to hire, at as low a rate
as any in this city. Wm. WELLS.

New-York, July 20, 1792.

PURSUANT of an order of the honorable
John Sloss Hobart, Esq. one of the justices of
the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of
New-York, upon the petition of Edmund Wash-
burn, an insolvent debtor, in conjunction with so
many of his creditors who have debts owing to
them by the said Edmund Washburn, amounting
to at least three fourths or all the monies owing by
him: All the creditors of the said Edmund Wash-
burn are hereby required to shew cause, if any
they have, on the 7th day of March next, before
the said judge, at his chambers in Crown street,
in the city of New-York, why an assignment of
the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and
the said insolvent discharged, according to an act
of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "an
act for giving relief in cases of insolvency;" paid
the 21st day of March, 1788. Dated this
17th day of January 1793.

EDMUND WASHBURN.

George Lindsay, one of the petitioning creditor.

PRINTING

In General, executed at this Office with neatness
accuracy and dispatch, on terms as reasonable
as any in this City.

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by JOHN HARRISSON, at his Printing-Office, (Torricks Head) No. 3, Peck-Slip.

*The History of the COUNT DE FERNAIS,**Related by himself.*

THE family of which I am the only surviving branch was of considerable importance so high as the days of Charlemagne;—it was not till the fifteenth century they settled in France, where they received the title which now belongs to me. In the reign of Henry IV. on account of some services done by my ancestors to that monarch and the loss of a considerable estate in one of the southern provinces, they were presented with the castle and estate of a deceased nobleman in the county of Languedoc, which had been forfeited to the crown by the disloyalty of the late possessor. My father who was a younger brother, died when I was very young, and left me to the protection of my mother, of whom I was also soon after deprived. I was presently removed by my guardians to a distant part of the kingdom, where I was educated with all possible privacy, though not ignorant of the title and estate to which I should succeed by the death of my uncle, who was then almost superannuated and had no children.—It was not till I had reached my eighteenth year that I was informed of his death, although he had in reality been dead several years before. Considering myself as the lawful inheritor of his fortunes and titles, I set out for the castle of Fernais; but as I had many reasons for dreading the displeasure of my guardians whose power over me extended till my one and twentieth year, I resolved if possible to keep this expedition a secret from them. As I approached the house, I was surprised to find it lighted and to all appearance inhabited as before the death of my uncle:—supposing however, that it had been let out for my benefit by my guardians, I entered the hall and sent up my name to the master of it. I was presently ushered into a parlor, in which I was no sooner seated than I perceived two other gentlemen in another part of the room, who as well as myself were visitors to a third, who lolled with great ease upon a sofa by the fire. Having apologized for my introduction, I enquired of him with all the politeness I was master of, by what right he had fixed his residence in that house. By the right of inheritance, Sir, said he, with an air which convinced me that the question was not an unexpected one, and by the will of its former possessor. I was much moved, but recovered myself sufficiently to say, “it is very extraordinary, Sir, that my uncle should choose to separate the title and the mansion which belongs to it.” At that instant the two gentlemen whom I had before noticed, stepped up to me, and I perceived them to be my guardians. Alarmed as I was, I had yet courage enough to enquire of them what they knew of such a proceeding, and instantly one of them, with a ferocity and sternness of countenance which I saw was intended to terrify me, said:—“Sir, your uncle has chose to bequeath his estate to that gentleman who is my nephew;—this copy of the will is at once an explanation and a proof of the fact, and it does but ill become you to arraign the justice and the propriety of the decision.” I had scarce strength enough to support myself down stairs, and no soon-

er got out of the house than I fell down in a fit of agony which for a time overcame my reason.—The intelligence indeed was but too true, for I soon learnt that my uncle had by some means or other been persuaded to adopt this young man for his heir. It was not for myself alone that I wept—during the unjust retirement which I had suffered, I had formed an engagement with the daughter of a much injured nobleman who had been obliged to leave the capital on account of some intrigues of state;—his daughter and myself were the only company he ever saw, and in the prospect of our happiness, he sometimes seemed to forget his misfortunes.—He died a short time before my departure, and upon his death bed had joined our hands together.—Judge then of my misery when I reflected upon the consequences of this disappointment. I remained in the neighbourhood a few days to enquire into the circumstances of this account, and I was indeed but too well assured of the truth of it. With this lamentable news I returned to the habitation of my Maria;—she met me with open arms; do not start, my friend, said she, I know your misfortune, and am happy that it is in my power to give you a proof of my affection and fidelity by alleviating it:—I am still your faithful Maria.—Overcome by this kindness, I laid upon my calamities, and dared the world to ruffle my happiness. We were married, and I soon became the father of a beautiful daughter, whom, in remembrance of my mother, I called Emma; our days rolled on with a serenity so untroubled, that in the pleasures of my family I forgot every other prospect of happiness. A law suit had been commenced against us by a relation of my wife's, but as the claim was plainly deficient, we did not suffer it to disturb our peace:—baneful security! my late father-in-law's enemies in the capital were eager in acts of resentment to his family, and it was not long before we had reason to repent our negligence.

—I had returned one morning from a visit to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and called as usual for a servant to take care of my horse;—no one answered. Surprised at this, I walked towards the house—the door was locked, and I could obtain no answer to my enquiries.—Still more alarmed at this, I walked into the town, and enquired of the first person I met, the reason of the change at my house?—Alas! said he, that house is no longer yours: your opponent has carried his suit, and came yesterday to take possession; he has returned, however, to his own seat in the county of Languedoc, and will send a steward in a few days. I soon learned that the person who was in possession of my late uncle's estate, had also purchased this of the man who had just obtained it by the decision of the law. The easiness of my circumstances, it seems, had filled him with solicitude for his own safety, and he had therefore taken this effectual method of depriving me at once of every power to oppose him. But my wife, my child, said I, where are they?—no one could inform me. Almost frantic at this declaration, I ran to every place to which I could possibly suppose them to have retreated; but I

found every body in the same astonishment as myself at not having heard any intelligence of them. Heated with anger and resentment, I ran into an adjoining field, and drawing my sword, had just begun to utter a short prayer to Heaven, when I was interrupted by a voice, which methought was once familiar to me. I immediately turned round, and beheld two of my servants running towards me with all the speed they were master of. I seized the first by the collar, and conjured him to give me some information of his mistress and my child. Alas! Sir, said the fellow, whatever I have to communicate is of so dismal a tendency, that I have scarce courage to relate it:—On the evening of yesterday, when the other man servant and myself were employed in some of the out-houses, the men entered the house, and producing a copy of the sentence of the judges, this house, said they is now the property of a new master, and in an instant three of them seized my mistress and the child, and in spite of all the women could do to prevent them, carried them off. The cries of the maids brought us in just time enough to hear the dreadful tale; we immediately set off, unarmed as we were, in pursuit of the villains, and have in vain rambled about the country without obtaining the least information. With the money I had in my pocket I paid the honest fellows the small remains of their wages, and resolved to proceed myself in quest of the brutal author of my misery, and from his mouth to force the secret of their concealment. I had travelled about an hundred miles in a manner but ill suited to my former style of accommodation, when my little stock of money was exhausted to the last penny.—In the hopes of being able to reach a convent, which was then four miles distant, before night, I had walked upwards of thirty miles that day: the sun was now set, and the night hastened on apace; an awful stillness prevailed around: overcome by so unusual a fatigue, which was yet heightened by the want of necessities, I sunk upon a bank by the road side, and was just falling into a sleep, when I was aroused by the cries of a female, proceeding from a wood at a few paces distant, that lay between me and the convent: seizing my sword, which was all that I retained of the dress of a gentleman, I hurried into the wood; the voice seemed to come from the farther part of it; I ran on; every step I made brought me nearer to it: at length through an opening in the trees, I perceived three men dragging a woman, and apparently commanded by another: without the least consciousness of my inequality, I rushed amongst them and stabbed the first villain before he was aware of me: the other two instantly attacked me, while the fourth held the woman; it was with the utmost difficulty that I parried their thrusts: at length I ran one through the throat, but while the sword was yet burthened with the conquest, the other wounded me in the shoulder. The conflict was still unequal; but fortune favored me, for the last man receiving a desperate wound soon fell at the feet of his comrades. Before this happened the other had mounted his horse, and was out of sight in an instant.

[To be concluded in our next.]

dark and Belles,
dwells.

so fine,
ou're quite divine;
ine;

"For this, alas! the morning's first
"Pales the bright bud and blasts the verdant leaf."

Thus cry'd a wretch by wailing sorrow led,
Midst cavern'd glooms to hide his woe-bent head;
His pallid cheek confess'd the hand of care,
And his wild eye denoted fix'd despair:
His bosom's fervors love and scorn had chill'd,
His soaring genius penury had kill'd.

"Fall on my head, ye frowning rocks!" he cry'd,
"Crush me to dust, and in your rains hide!"
"For I have liv'd (and yet I am not old)
"To see my bosom's dearest friend grow cold:
"For I have known the maid whom most I love,
"Swear to be true, and then inconstant prove.

"Ye rugged caves to your retreat I fly,
"Alone to weep, and undisturb'd to die;
"Not half so hard your pointed flints will prove,
"As scorn and injuries from those we love:
"O death I wait thee! friend of the distress'd;
"Thou only healer of the grief-torn breast:

"If when the turf shall wrap my mould'ring clay,
"On the lone spot Louisa's eyes should stray,
"Perhaps she may lament my hapless fate,
"And mourn the object of her scorn and hate:
"My suff'ring love may on remembrance rise,
"And Pity's tear may dew her charming eyes.

"O beautiful maid! too tenderly belov'd,
"From thy dear breast be sorrow far remov'd,
"Yet wouldst thou sooth thy wretched lover's shade,
"Once in the year in spotless white array'd:
"With sister virgins, yew and willow spread,
"And dropping lilies round his clay-cold bed.

"And here and there pluck'd with its native thorn,
"Strew the fresh rose wet with the dew of morn;
"Then say to those who pensive stand around,
"Few were the joys departed Edward found:
"Therefore of roses scatter but a few,
"Cypress, emblem of grief, profusely strew.

"For grief, alas! still mark'd him for her own,
"Usurp'd his breast, and forc'd the woe-charg'd
groan,

"Blasted his youth, and o'er his fated head,
"Her baneful glooms inexorable shed:
"Pale sorrow's victim sleeps, ye virgins, here,
"O bathe his grave with soft Compassion's tear."

February 4.

JULIA.

EDWARD'S GHOST.

ALL eyes were steep'd in balmy sleep,
Save those whom Care awoke to weep;
Loud howl'd the blast, and thro' the air,
Shrill shriek'd the demons of despair.
The frightened moon with sickly beam,
Cast o'er the night a wat'ry gleam,
When Edward from his dark retreat,
Stood at the false Louisa's feet:
Wrapp'd in his shroud, all pale his face,
Robb'd by grim death of ev'ry grace,
His icy hands across his breast,
These words the vision loud express'd:

"Let terror shake thy guilty breast,
"O thou whose form my heart betray'd,
"No more thy soul must taste of rest,
"Soon shall thy vaunted beauties fade.
"Soon to the cold and cheerless tomb,
"Must be resign'd, that lovely face;
"And soon within its noisome gloom,
"To dust shall moulder every grace.

"And virgins shudd'ring from the view,
"Shall avert their beauteous eyes,
"And say to vanity, adieu!
"The proud, the false Louisa, dies!"
"And at the hour when tyrant death
"Configures thee to the sable bier,
"No friend shall watch thy parting breath,
"Or drop upon thy corpse a tear.
"But hark! the herald of the day,
"Loud warns me hence to my dark grave;
"Prepare, not long will be thy stay,
"No earthly power from fate can save."

February 4.

JULIA.

ANECDOTE of a DOG.

A French officer, more remarkable for his birth and spirit than his riches, had served the Venetian republic with great valour and fidelity for some years, but had not met with preferment adequate, by any means, to his merits;—one day he waited on an "Illustrissimo," whom he had often solicited in vain, but on whose friendship he had still some alliance. The reception he met with was cool and mortifying; the Noble turned his back on the necessitous veteran, and left him to find his way to the street, through a suite of apartments magnificently furnished. He passed them, lost in thought, till casting his eyes on a sumptuous sideboard, where stood on a damask cloth, as a preparation for a showy entertainment, an invaluable collection of Venice glass, polished and formed to the highest degree of perfection: he took hold of a corner of the linen, and turning to a faithful English mastiff, who always accompanied him, said to the animal, in a kind of absence of mind, "There! my poor old friend! you see how these scoundrels enjoy themselves, and yet how we are treated!" The poor dog looked up in his master's face, and wagged his tail, as if he understood him. The master walked on, but the mastiff slack'd his pace, and laying hold of the damask cloth with his teeth, at one hearty pull, brought all the sideboard in shivers to the ground, and deprived the insolent Noble of his favourite exhibition of splendor.

A GOOD HEART.

A Speaker is but a prater, a rhyme is but a ballad; a good leg will fall, a strait back will stoop, a black beard will turn white, a curled pate will grow bald, a fair face will wither, full eye will wax hollow—but a good heart *Kate*, is the sun and the moon, or rather the sun and not the moon; for it shines bright and never changes, but keeps its course truly. *Shakespeare.*

AN E C D O T E.

EARLY in the late War, a thundering Proclamation arrived from Great Britain. Mr. M. asked a lady, if she did not tremble at the roaring of the British Lion?—No, returns the Wit, for he always roars loudest when most frightened.

And ought a' every place and time,
Have the first seat.

There's nothing like the outward grace,
And for the gold and silver lace,
They wondrous work in every place,
At the first sight;
For few of Adam's froward race,
Will judge aright.

Tho' envy should my carcase take,
Fair truth I never will forsake,
When you appear, each beau does quake;
For trust my word,
If airs and dress the man does make,
You'll be a lord.

Have you not seen the rustic clown,
How first when he does come to town,
On him the belles and beaux do frown,
And him despise,
But he sees things turn'd upside down,
Before he dies.

He leaves the plough and cart in time,
And in the town improves his mind;
Then falls away to other clime,
To gather riches;
For well he knows wealth can sublime,
E'en sons of b—s.

When he returns with golden store,
Possess'd of honestly no more,
The world is such a worthless w—e,
With pliant mein;
Altho' the wretch is drench'd in gore,
She'll cringe and screen.

The world does so to mischief tend,
Tho' we should see it to an end,
We need not hope to see it mend;
For O, alas!
In truth the proverb, says my friend,
All flesh is grass.

February 6.

I. C. H.

EPITAPH on a LAWYER.

HIC JACET JOHANNES STEWART,
Who forty years follow'd the law,
When he dy'd,
The devil cry'd,
JOHN, give us your paw.

AVARO.—A CHARACTER.

WORTH twenty thousand pounds!—Poor as a beggar!—Entombed in wealth!—buried in the miserable depths of poverty!—A Christian!—(by name only)—An Heathen!—Here are contrasts! but Avaro is all this, nay more! He has wealth enough to carry several families comfortably and genteely through the journey of life, and yet he can afford himself but a scanty allowance, and a mean livelihood. Though heaps of gold lie all around him, he dares not touch it. He's miserably in want and cannot relieve himself.—This animal has all the external appearance of a Christian, but not possessing the least grain of christianity, justly merits the appellation of a baptised Heathen.—Thus these contrasts being jumbled together, makes that odd composition—A MISER.

New-York, February 16.

WE are informed, by a private letter from Dublin, that the Powder Magazines in that city, was lately blown up; by which a number of lives were lost. It was supposed to have been set on fire by some evil disposed persons. By the same letter we hear that the Dublin volunteers had turned out a few days previous to the time this letter was dated, and had a skirmish with the regulars in consequence of some political difference in their sentiments, and that several had fallen on both sides. We do not vouch for the truth of the above—but this is what report states.

A dreadful fire happened in Manchester, near Richmond, in Virginia, on the 25th ult. by which, notwithstanding the great exertions of their citizens, and those of Richmond, 6 or 8 dwelling houses, and the Rocky Ridge ware-houses, were consumed.

We are credibly informed, that there is a letter in town, giving an account of a very numerous meeting at Birmingham England, who, after having dressed in an ASS in royal robes, and paid it all manner of loyal obsequies, in the evening resolved unanimously, "That they would no longer be governed by an Ass"—and immediately beheaded him.

By the last accounts it will be observed, that the reports of last week, "that Louis XVI. had been tried, was acquitted, and is at liberty," were illy founded.

They write from Minden, than the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel had published in his dominions a proclamation, that whatever subjects loved him, and were desirous of defending their country, should appear by a particular day at Cassel, the place of his residence—but not one appeared!!!

The ambassador from France at Naples has received orders to retire from that capital.

Gazettes are forbidden to be read in coffee houses and other public places in Lisbon.

Calonne had arrived in Lisbon with an intention to make some stay there, but he left it in three days; on intimation from the court as supposed.

Extract of a letter from Knoxville, dated Jan. 13.

"On the 7th of December, a party of the Cavalry in service for the protection of Mero District, about eight miles from Nashville, were fired on by about twenty Indians, who put them to flight, killed John Ankias, who was scalped and his body much mangled; and shot one horse.

"The Indians carry on horse stealing, according to custom, without cessation in that district.

"On Monday the 31st of December, the Indians drove off 18 head of very valuable horses, from Big Pigeon, Jefferson county, near where Richardson's family was murdered, and wantonly killed several cattle and hogs.

"Lately arrived at Will's Town, nine Shawanese, who have passed on to the Creeks and Chocotaws, for the purpose of exciting them to go to war with the United States. They are to return through the Cherokee towns, with an expectation of meeting that nation in full council, at Estanauila. They informed the Cherokees, that the Shawanese were determined to fall on the Chicofaws and cut them off, for joining the army of Gen. St. Clair.

London, Dec. 4.—During the last week, upwards of 100 pieces of cannon were conveyed from Woolwich to the Tower; part were planted on the walls, and the remainder are ready to be removed wherever they may be wanted. The ditch, which surrounds the Tower, is cleansing, and is to be kept constantly filled with water. New gates are making to the principal entrance: and the whole is undergoing an entire repair.

The Bank Guard is nightly to be reinforced with 50 additional men.

One hundred and twenty persons, mostly Irish, are forming a plan of an intended Republican system for Great Britain at White's Hotel in Paris. Paine and General Santerre are alternately Chairmen.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, November 30.

"This day at noon such of the officers of the Assistance and other ships of war at Spithead, as were on shore received orders to repair on board immediately, as their respective ships are to go to sea this night or early to-morrow morning.

"From these ships receiving orders to sail thus suddenly, it is conjectured a general impress will take place instantly.

"The Duke of Clarence's Warrant Officers have received notice to hold themselves in readiness to join his Royal Highness at Plymouth, where he is to hoist his flag in the course of the ensuing month."

Frankfort, Dec. 2.—This has been a day of alarm to us. The Prussian and Hessian troops appeared before our gates at nine o'clock in the morning, and summoned the French to give up the place, which they refused, and a firing of artillery and muskets began on both sides, which lasted an hour, when the Friedberger gate was shattered to pieces, and the Prussians and Hessians entered the place, and took the French garrison prisoners; among the rest are Gen. Van Heiden, and Gen. Custine's son; the Prussians and Hessians had between 50 and 60 killed, among whom are two Hessian officers. The Prince of Hesse Phillipsthal was wounded.

Whilst this was passing here, Gen. Custine advanced with his army, and was attacked by the combined forces, which were also on the march, and after a battle, which lasted from 2 o'clock until 3, the French retreated to a wood, from whence they kept up a strong cannonading.

The King of Prussia and the Duke of Brunswick entered this place in the forenoon. The two armies are said to be still in view of each other. It is reported, that Prince Hohenlohe has forced the French entrenchments on the heights, and taken their army in the rear.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals at this Port.

Snow Eliza, Burnham, Savannah.

Schooner Friends Adventure, Parker, Halifax.

Providence, Feb. 2.—On Monday last Capt. Bickford, in the brig Hind, arrived at Salem from Calcutta. He left there, August 6, the Illustrious President, and ship Warren of Providence; also Capt. Knowland, in a ship from Philadelphia.

The brig Abigail, Capt. Jancks, of Providence, was at the Isle of France on the 27th of September.

By the above arrival, we learn, that the small-pox has made great ravages in the Isle of France; ten thousand of the inhabitants having lately been swept off by that distemper.

Capt. Snow, who arrived at Boston on the 6th inst. in 27 days from Martinico, informs, that on the day he sailed, a capitulation had been agreed upon, that the National Flag of France, should be substituted in the room of the Aristocratic Flag, the next day; and that on the same day the Flag was hoisted at Gaudaloupe. That the downfall of the late spirit of rebellion was complete, and that the market for American produce was good.

Miss JENNY, in answer to RUTH, came too late for insertion this week, but will appear in our next.—We refer the "Old Bachelor" to Aitken's Pennsylvania Magazine, of 1776.—His Lucubrations are there inserted verbatim & literally.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

Of the years 1775, 1781, 83, 84, 85, 88, and 90, are in general circulation in this northern quarter, says an Albany paper. They are composed of Copper, plated over with a thin coat of real silver, and so well executed, as to render it impossible to detect the deception, without the greatest attention.

MARRIED

On Thursday Evening Last, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. TOBIAS VAN ZANDT, jun. to Miss MARIA MOORE.—both of this city.

T H E A T R E.

BY THE OLD AMERICAN COMPANY.

ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18,

Will be presented, A COMEDY, called,

The D R A M A T I S T;

Or, Stop Him Who Can.

To which will be added, a MUSICAL FARCE, in two acts, (never performed here,) called,

The F A R M E R.

Places in the Boxes may be had of Mr. Faulkner, at the Box-Office from 10 to 12 A M and on the days of performance, from 3 to 5, P M, where also Tickets may be had, and at Mr. Gain's Book Store, at the Bible, in Hanover-square.

The doors will be opened at a quarter of an hour after 5, and the curtain drawn up precisely at a quarter after 6.

Box 8s. Pit 6. Gallery 4s.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

JUST ARRIVED, SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Imported in the Ship Peter, Captain Haffey, BEST London Superfine BROAD CLOTHS. amongst which are very fashionable mixtures for sale by Caleb Hawiland, Taylor, No 13, Golden Hill-street.—Who returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom; and now assures them that he is furnished with cloths and trimmings of a superior quality, and is determined to sell them at as reasonable a rate as any person can afford in this city. 49 if.

To Be Let from the first of May next, or entered on immediately.

Two Rooms,

Very pleasantly situated, with Conveniences suitable for a small family. Enquire of the Printer.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received till the 1st day of March next, for raising the tower and erecting a Steeple for the New Brick Church of this city. A plan of the steeple may be seen, and further particulars made known by applying to either of the subscribers, being a committee appointed for that purpose.

SAMUEL OSGOOD.

BENJAMIN EGBERT,

EBENEZER STEVENS,

DANIEL COTTON.

New-York, February 4, 1793.

WANTED, two young girls to learn the flay making business; for particulars apply at No. 37, Broad-Way. if

Found, a short time since,
A BLACK LACE CLOAK.

THE owner by proving property may have it again by applying at No. 23, Fair-street. New-York, February, 16, 1793.

Court of Apollo.

The CHRONICLE.

Addressed to the Lawyers.

Written in 1781.—Tune, DERRY DOWN, &c.

YE cheerful descendants of Granvil and Bracton,
I hope I mistake not the plan that ye act on;
So business apart, Sirs, arrest the brisk glass,
And drain the contents to some favourite lais.

Derry down, &c.

Demosthenes, who, from his light finger'd dad,
Both arts in perfection undoubtedly had;
At night spent his fees, and was sure in liquor,
To try knowing Laïs, in hopes he could trick her.

He too of old Rome, so much fam'd for diffidence,
Drunk all the night long, and by day most abusive;
Keen tropes against Anthony, oft would combine,
Because he excelled him in drinking of wine.

But Latins and Greeks yield to *Triaxus* Briton,
Who, gay as a prince when his *metbod* he hit on;
Oft went to compile, when he should have gone
bedward,

By dint of the juice—thinking he was king Edward,
Old Ingham, befriending a wretch in distress,
Elate with good wine, wish'd to make his fine legs;
So raz'd out the record—but what was his shock,
When forc'd (as Coke says) to build Westminster
clock.

In *fool* Richard's time, the chief justice Tresilian
Drank nothing but water, and so prov'd a villain;
To prop the weak tyrant, he set up his hell trap,
And caught the (till then) unoffending old Belknap.
On the good fellows list now Gascoigne shall appear.
Who pl'd well the glass, and so banish'd all fear;
When the *Bully* of France in his cups rudely flap
him,

Old *Will* higher charg'd, into prison soon clapt him.

A dyer's wife once had been kind to *Bob* Hull,
Who off sat as judge, when of Bacchus brim full;
The husband was fu'd, and what seem'd rather odd,
Hull swore he'd imprison the plaintiff by G—

But why thus recount them? Fitzherbert & Statham,
Brick, Roll, Smith all, since the time of Judge Adam;
Dyer, Kelling, Coke, Croke, the prince of Bucks Hale
At full flowing bumpers, but seldom would fail.—

What! Coke fond of liquor? show that if you can—
A for, Sirs—I'll prove it, and this is my plan:
To *Wells* of mere water he liken'd the law;
Now he must have said *coine*, if not sick at his *craw*.

To those who live honest, surrounded by knaves,
To law willing subjects, to tyrants no slaves;
May people grow rich, and each one claim his due,
Our gains be sufficient, and sorrows but few.

Derry down, &c.

THE MAIL DILIGENCE,

FOR Philadelphia, will, after the 2d day of
December, leave the house of Capt. Verdine
Elsworth's, at Pavles Hook, at sunrise every
morning, except Saturday and Sunday, and start
every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Seats for
this stage mail be engaged at the office, in Broad
way, the day before starting. Fare for a passen-
ger, 4 dollars. 150 wt. of baggage, 4 dollars.
Way passengers, 4 cents per mile. 14 wt. of
baggage gratis.

JOHN N. CUMMING, & Co.
Excellent Accommodations by Verdine
Elsworth.

New York, November 26, 1792.

The Moralist.

A great talker will always speak tho' nobody
minds him, nor does he mind any body, when
they speak to him.

ONE would think that the ears of great talkers
are changed into tongues; hence it is that they
are almost incorrigible: In effect the only way to
reform, is by speaking to them; in order to instruct
them; but they are so far from being disposed to
hear others, that they will never give over speak-
ing. Whilst a babbler tires those who hear him,
and raises their indignation against him; whilst
they oppose what he says, I am contented to recollect
myself, that I may strengthen the natural aversion
I have for his great talk. My reflections work
more upon me, than their remonstrances upon him.

CHEMICAL FIRE,

PUT up in small oval pocket cases, very useful
for those who travel by land or water, and
very necessary in cases of sudden indisposition or
alarm; a light is procured in an instant, by ap-
plying a common match. No family ought to be
without them. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAM V. WAGENEN.

No. 43, corner of Queen-street and Beekman-slip,
Who has also for sale, a large assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.
Which he will dispose of on the lowest terms
for CASH.

N. B. Country traders and others, ordering
goods from this store, may depend upon being
served with fidelity and dispatch.

American Manufactured

BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BLACK LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the
purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and
irons with brass heads, Pans of various sorts
good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of
any description. Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles,
Griddles, Pye Pans, Iron Tea Kettles, wool and
cotton Cards, &c.—Also, a general assortment of
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on rea-
sonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

N. B. Genuine Jerusalem Oil.

TO BE SOLD,



Convenient Dwelling House,
the upper end of Murray-street
—containing 23 feet front,
and 29 feet deep, with a good
back building, 19 feet by 15.
—Very well situated for a
Tavern Keeper or Baker—

The House is on a lease lot of ground for twenty
years from May next.—For terms of sale and o-
ther particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the
premises.

Januar 12, 1793.

JOHN OGILVIE.

BREAD KEGS.

BREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and
sold at No. 13, Crown-street, where Ba-
kers, Grocers and others, may be supplied at a
short Notice, and on reasonable terms for Cash.

WILLIAM CARGILL.

January 12, 1793.



ENGLISH CHEESE.

A Small quantity of ENGLISH, with the
largest assortment of AMERICAN
CHEESE, ever offered for sale in this city.

For sale by

BLOODGOOD and HITCHCOCK,
No 65, Water-street, 1 door East of Beekman-slip.

Who have likewise

LONDON BOTTLED PORTER—SALT PETRE'D
HAMS,

Malaga raisins in casks jars and boxes, Tur-
key figs, Prunes, anchovies, olives, capers, ketch-
up, &c. &c. with a general assortment of GRO-
CERIES.

A few boxes GENUINE QUEBEC ESSENCE
OF SPRUCE.

SEA STORES put up at the shortest notice,
and the best manner.

New-York, February 2, 1793.

Miss MARSCHALK, Milliner,

No. 3, WILLIAM STREET,

Has receive per the Montgomery, Capt. Bunyan,
From LONDON,

An ELEGANT and NEW-FASHIONED ASSORT-
MENT OF MILLINERY, VIZ.

CAPS, hats and bonnets,

Embroid'd dresses and trimmings,

Do. York sashes,

White and coloured tringes,

Embroidered silk handkerchiefs,

Fringed do. do.

White and coloured tiffany do.

Elegant feathers and flowers,

Necklaces, ear-rings and beads for trimmings,

Ladies and gentlemen's watch-chains and trinkets,

Ladies and girl's beaver and donstable hats,

White & fancy figured, & vellum sashes & modes,

Do. do. do. ribbons,

Elegant tambooured pocket books and wallets,

Morocco pocket books, thread cases and purses,

Ladies and girls Morocco sandals and slippers,

Do. do. elastic slips,

—LIKEWISE—

An elegant assortment of FRENCH MILLINERY.

All orders in the MILLINERY LINE,
thankfully received and executed with neatness
and dispatch.

46—1f

PURSUANT of an order of the honorable
John Sloss Hobart, Esq. one of the justices of
the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of
New-York, upon the petition of Edmund Wash-
burn, an insolvent debtor, in conjunction with so
many of his creditors who have debts owing to
them by the said Edmund Washburn, amounting
to at least three fourth or all the monies owing by
him: All the creditors of the said Edmund Wash-
burn are hereby required to show cause, if any
they have, on the 7th day of March next, before
the said judge, at his chambers in Crown street,
in the city of New-York, why an assignment of
the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and
the said insolvent discharged, according to an act
of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "an
act for giving relief in cases of insolvency;" pas-
sed the 21st day of March, 1788. Dated this
17th day of January 1793.

EDMUND WASHBURN.

George Lindsay, one of the petitioning creditor.

An Apprentice Wanted,

TO a Gentle Business, from 14 to 16 years
of age, of reputable connexions and of a
good disposition, for further particulars enquire of
the printer.

46—1f

PRINTING

In General, executed at this Office with neatness
accuracy and dispatch, on terms as reasonable
as any in this City.